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Sir Edward Grey Compared With Talleyrand.

INVASION OF SERBIA.

Lecturer Says Tragedy of Serbia's Defeat in 1915 is Heartbreaking.

The remaining portion of the lecture on the Solidarity of the Entente was dealt with by Dr. Colby, in the series of lectures on Europe at War. In opening his lecture, Dr. Colby said: "While it cannot be said that Great Britain has striven more heroically or with greater loyalty than the other powers of the Entente, it is very apparent that the nature of her contributions has been extremely valuable." The contributions England has made are the financing of the Allies, the raising of an army which will make it possible for Belgium and Northern France to be regained, and of maintaining control of the seas.

The great significance of controlling the seas was pointed out. By this means supplies can be obtained from all parts, chief among which is gold, and by this England is able to extend credit to the Allies, and buy commodities from neutral nations. While all the world knows of the wonderful courage and devotion of the French, still France was in grave danger, and England was not. Russia, by her natural situation, was in no imminent danger.

Viscount Grey, who has been so severely attacked of late, was not responsible that Bulgaria entered on the side of the Central Powers. The King of Bulgaria, influenced by Mackensen's victories, considered that Germany was a certain winner, and as a result came out in support of this country. Sir Edward Grey has been criticized warmly in this connection, but it cannot be blamed on him by any means. He has rendered distinctive service to the Allied cause by his work during the three years "preceding the war by convincing France and Russia of England's good faith, which good faith has been impeached on a number of occasions, due to her isolated position, giving the impression that she is self-seeking and wishes to hold aloof, but nevertheless desirous of stirring up trouble in the continental states in order that she might profit by the quarrels. Dr. Colby pointed out the contrast between Talleyrand and Grey, showing that although Talleyrand was a great diplomatist, he could not have accomplished the work which Grey did, for "he created the impression of being too clever; he was suspected of being insincere even when he was straightforward." It was the character of Sir Edward which instilled faith in the minds of France and Russia in the promises of England.

The Roumanians entered the war with the object of securing South Eastern Transylvania, and counted on Bulgaria not attacking them. Their excursion into this section of the country was a mere waste of time, whereas a drive on Sofia might have been much more beneficial. Of course such a criticism as this must be carefully considered, since all the facts of the Roumanian situation are not before us.

In closing this subject, the lecturer paid a tribute to the determination of the Allied forces to see the war to a successful conclusion, and this being the case, any present mistakes will be repaired "for we have the resources."

The Invasion of Serbia.

A leading article in the London Nation contained a remark which that same paper would not be apt to reiterate at the present time. "We are entering the war," said the Nation, "with two allies of very different quality—with France, the noblest nation of Europe, and with Serbia, the meanest." Evidently the writer had in mind the unsettled state of the latter country, and was referring in a particular manner to the series of assassinations which have marked the history of that unfortunate nation in past years. The death of the Archduke at the commencement of the war was, to the mind of the writer, evidently accomplished with the knowledge at least of the government. The passage referred to was not justified even at that time, and in the face of the Serbian fortitude since then certainly has not the least vestige of truth.

King Peter of Serbia descends from Black George, the first leader of the Serbians in their liberation war against the Turks. This Black George was of peasant origin, and possessed of a very violent temper. He was possessed of a capacity for leadership, and in the war just referred to such effect that, within three years the Turks were driven out of the greater portion of the country. He joined forces with Tsar Alexander in 1807, but the invasion of Russia by Napoleon forced the Tsar to withdraw his troops from the aid of Serbia, with the result that in 1813 the Turks succeeded in forcing Kara George to flee for his life. He reached Russia, and was given a pension. His successor, Milosh Obrenovitch, bowed to the Sultan for two years, but in 1815 led a revolt against this power, and succeeded in driving the

DEROCHIE MED. '18 WITH THE R. F. C.

On Leave in London and Meets Many McGill Men.

From Christ Church, Oxford, comes news of Lieut. Curtis M. Derochie, Med. '18, a former member of the editorial staff of McGill Daily, and now with the Royal Flying Corps. He writes:—

"We had a great trip over, and only landed into the tall end of a gale, which kept about two-thirds of the bunch on board in the scuppers; luckily it didn't even phase me, and I had a wonderful appetite. There were 32 in our bunch for the R. F. C., and they are a great bunch of chaps. We landed at Liverpool, and then reported at London. We were then sent to Oxford, and given a week's leave to get our uniforms. We spent a great week in London, and saw some fine shows. Luckily, I was with a couple of very quiet fellows, so they kept me out of jail. The first Sunday I was there I went into the Cecil Hotel and ran into "Pat" Allen (Arts '17), carefree as usual, and out on two weeks' sick leave. So we had supper together. In the evening I met old Rounthwaite (Science '16), Walter Jeffrey (Science '17), Art Graffley (Science '14), and in the Strand Palace I saw Rosebrugh (Science '16), and a little later Jack Fotheringham (Science '16). Just like old times."

Lieut. Derochie adds that he expects to be stationed at Oxford for a two months' course.

ARTS JUNIORS H'LD GOOD CLASS DINNER

First Meeting Under New Joy Club Was Unqualified Success.

The class of Arts '18 last night followed the example set by the Arts seniors by holding a class dinner at the Union following which a discussion of class business was held. The meeting was the first under the direction of the newly formed Joy Club of the class, and proved a success in more ways than one. V. S. Green, the president of the class, presided, and the other speakers included many members of the class, which was present practically en masse.

The question of social intercourse with students of the Royal Victoria College was brought up, and a resolution passed, with three dissenting votes, authorizing the Joy Club, under the leadership of K. P. Tsolainos, to proceed with arrangements for an early meeting of this nature.

Peter A. G. Clark, president of the Arts Undergraduate Society, and H. R. Morgan, president of the Union, were guests, and spoke a few words on timely subjects.

WHAT'S ON

TO-DAY.

5.00 p.m.—Athletic Association Meeting at Union.

6.15 p.m.—Hockey Squad workout at V. M. C. A.

7.15 p.m.—American Club Banquet at Windsor Hotel.

COMING.

Dec. 1st—Physical Society Meeting.

Dec. 1st—Electrical Club Meeting.

Dec. 1st—Nominations close for Students' Council Representatives.

Dec. 7th—Conservatory Orchestral Concert in R. V. C.

Dec. 15th—Union, Informal Dance.

ARTS '18 HOLD MEETING.

Arts '18 held a class meeting at 1 o'clock in the Reading Room of the Arts Building, Tuesday.

K. P. Tsolainos, vice-president, occupied the chair in the absence of V. S. Green, the president.

The chief business was to elect two representatives from Arts '18, Med. '21, to act in co-operation with the executive of the regular portion of Arts '18 in regard to matters pertaining to the classes as a whole. Mr. Heinbecker and Mr. Streen were elected to these positions.

Turks out of Serbian territory. When Black George heard this he slipped back to Serbia with the idea of taking over his former power. He was assassinated by a number of men to which Obrenovitch was a party. Thus arose the deadly feud between these two houses. The chequered career of the dynasties from this time till today is nothing more or less than a tale of assassination and trouble. Every advantage was taken by one or the other of these houses to create discord and the history of the country is ample evidence of their ability along this line.

Pashitch, who was Prime Minister when the war broke out, and Putnik, who at that date was Commander-in-Chief of the Serbian forces, would have been noticeable in any country, and Serbia's success in the two Balkan wars of 1912-14 are due to these men and the repulse of the Austrians through the early winter of 1914 forms one of the brightest chapters in the war. Dr. Colby added, "The tragedy of her defeat in 1915 is so heartbreaking as to furnish better subject matter for private reading than the lecture room."

Dr. Colby will finish this particular section of the course next lecture.

PROGRESS OF RUSSIANS HAS BEEN WONDERFUL

Historical Club Holds a Russian Night.

PAPERS WELL PREPARED.

W. Blampin and P. Heinbecker Were the Speakers.

The third meeting of the Historical Club held last night, was one of the most interesting meetings this session. The country under discussion was Russia. The first paper was read by W. Blampin, Arts '18, and was entitled "Russia's Debt to Czarism."

In his opening remarks the speaker drew attention to the vast territorial expanse of Russia. That great Empire has since its infancy, been governed by a line of despots. He pointed out that the purpose of his paper was to point out the debt which Russia owed to her rulers. The institution of Czarism dates from the earliest times. The legends of the Varangians emigrating to Russia to give the country laws and settled government, shows how deeply the thought of central autocratic government lies in the thought of the people of Russia. In the thirteenth century the Tartar invasion changed Russia from a vassal to an Eastern power. The native element, however, gathered in Moscow, and in time secured the independence of the country. In 1517 Ivan the Terrible began the forward movement of the Russian race. He ruled as an Oriental potentate, and his arms consolidated his kingdom. In 1613 the present dynasty came to the throne by vote of the people, and have in a great measure retained the confidence of their subjects ever since.

The lecturer then turned to the change which Peter the Great effected in Russia. His glorious reign can be divided into two periods, that of external action and internal reforms. Peter made the arm of Russia feared by all Europe. The country for the first time came to be regarded as a Western power. In the conflict of nations she soon supplanted Sweden. Peter determined to take the irrevocable step of making his country a Western nation. To further this end he travelled in France, England and Germany learning the arts of his time and gathering a band of authors and scholars to instruct his people. New regulations banned the long beard and Eastern form of dress, and emancipated womanhood from a state which bordered on that of the harem. And as a fitting monument of his work he founded a new capital to symbolize the change of his nation. St. Petersburg he built as the window opening out to Europe. Peter found his country the Oriental Czarism of Muscovy; he left it the Empire of Russia. Russia owes him a great debt; he gave her a body.

After briefly mentioning the intervening rulers, Mr. Blampin came to the second great ruler, Catherine III, who, to the body which Peter had given Russia, added a soul. She was a German princess, who deposed her husband, and embarked upon a vigorous foreign policy. In her reign a large part of Poland and the shores of the Baltic were added to the Empire. The Empress was a patron of the Arts, introducing French writers and culture. In short, she made Russia more powerful without, and more civilized within.

From Catherine III to Alexander II, the Russian Empire passed through the Napoleonic era. Her Czar was a moving force in the Holy Alliance. By 1855 the need for internal reform was so far recognized that Alexander II. established a system of local Government, and liberated the serfs. Modern Russia presents interesting problems. The Socialist movement testifies to internal dissatisfaction. The present Government of Nicholas tries to counteract this tendency by an extension of the powers of self government. The present government is no longer an unlimited despotism. Its ruler is a limited autocrat.

Czarism is a creature of the Russians. There has been little antagonism between the people and their little father. Her Czar has given Russia a soul. They are now slowly relinquishing their power. As Napoleon said, there are only two systems, the past and the future. The present is the state of transition; may it be passed safely by the Russian people.

P. Heinbecker, Arts '18, followed with a most interesting paper on the "rather intricate subject, "Russia and the Near Eastern Question." In the eighteenth century three great powers, Sweden, Poland and Turkey, slowly declined, and their places in the European Concert were taken by Russia, Prussia and Austria. The Near Eastern question is concerned with the problems which arose out of this transition. The expansion of Russia in particular, was regarded with jealousy by the rest of Europe. Her first great acquisition was made under Peter the Great, when, in spite of early defeats, he wrested a foothold on the Baltic from Sweden. His success was followed by his successors, so that Russia has expanded greatly to the north.

To the south the Kingdom of Poland offered a field for expansion. Owing to her custom of electing her kings from foreign Royal houses the nation was subjected to constant interference. The local aristocracy

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The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University

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CURTAIN!

Some weeks ago we were forced to correct a statement appearing in the editorial column of the Queen's Journal, and at a later date had to substantiate our contentions by a further editorial. The 'Varsity—the Toronto University publication—commented on the affair in a casual way, and the Queen's Journal, finding itself balked as far as McGill was concerned, decided to change the direction of its fire, and proceeded to talk back to Toronto. Below we quote the editorial which the "Varsity" wrote in answer, and nothing remains to be said save that the Journal since then has fallen as silent as the proverbial oyster. The editorial referred to is as follows:

"THAT QUEEN'S PAPER AGAIN."

Last week The 'Varsity made some mention of the fact that the Queen's Journal and the McGill Daily had been having a verbal warfare caused by a statement in the Journal that Queen's had the only self-governing body of students in America. Anyone who knows anything of the activities of the Students' Administrative Council will see at once the mis-statement that the Journal has made. The McGill Daily politely contradicted the point, and received a tirade of abuse in return. The 'Varsity did likewise, and here's what the Journal has to say about us.

"Thus the 'Varsity remarks of us—
"The Queen's Journal and the McGill Daily are at war again. It would seem that every time the editor of the Queen's Journal runs out of material or his semi-weekly leader, he opens hostilities in either 'Varsity or McGill.

Woe is us! We are one of the mildest men imaginable, and here we are accused not only of a state of mental barrenness, but also of letting that dearth of ideas affect our temper until we become the enemy of all mankind, including The 'Varsity and The Daily.

Why The 'Varsity should falsely give the impression that it has been attacked we can not possibly imagine. We have in nothing offended, save to quote (if that may be construed as offence), with appreciation one of its editorials. And if the editor of The 'Varsity had followed—as he confesses he did not—the passage at arms on which he comments he could not in any justice accuse us of vindictiveness. We went on in our mild way, neither vindictive nor lacking in ideas, until we were suddenly jumped upon by The Daily, with bared claws, and from behind. We defended ourselves.

If you are so careful never to indulge in self-praise you might also refrain from giving entirely false impressions.

We print the whole editorial so that everybody may read what the Journal has to say on its side of the argument. After reading it several times ourselves we are at a loss to find any answer, either direct or indirect, that will make us believe the Queen's students are the only self-governing body of students in America. Queen's students are not the only self-governing body of students in America, for in Canada, or in Ontario; and even R. M. C. may protest should the claim of the Journal be narrowed down to Kingston."

NEW UNIVERSITIES OF WESTERN CANADA.

In this article I shall only have space to sketch in outline something of the history and present standing of two of our Western Universities that have sprung into existence within the last eight years.

The University of Alberta—to quote from its Calendar—"was created by an Act of the Legislature of the Province passed at the first session after Provincial Autonomy had been granted in 1906." By this Act the University, which had already been partially organized, was empowered to undertake the organization and development of the teaching faculties, to affiliate Colleges and generally to initiate all work relating to an institution of higher learning.

Under this Act all graduates of British and Canadian Universities resident in Alberta were entitled to become members of Convocation, and when the first Convocation was held in 1908, 364 graduates had registered.

During the first two years of the University's existence no degrees were granted. In 1911 eight degrees were granted, and in 1914—before the war—there were thirty-two graduates in all faculties.

The University is superbly situated in the City of Edmonton on the south bank of the Saskatchewan River, immediately opposite the new Legislative buildings. The Campus consists of 258 acres of land with a river frontage of 2,100 feet. For beauty of situation and environment the University of Alberta is unequalled in Canada, and when conditions once more assume their normal tenor, this University will surely develop rapidly and in a very few years take its place as one of Canada's best equipped and most attractive schools. It now has six fine buildings, including residences, Auditorium, Dining-room, and Administration offices.

At present, like every other University in Canada, the student enrollment at the University of Alberta has been cut to half. Already this young institution has sent large numbers of its undergraduates and graduates to take their places in defence of those principles which University life has always fostered. Many of them will not return. But to-day Canadian Universities are making history, and every man who falls upon the field of battle in these terrible days adds rich content to the honour of his Alma Mater.

The University of Saskatchewan is situated, like its sister institution, on the Saskatchewan River, a city of some 20,000

the bank of the Saskatchewan River, inhabitants. It was created in April, 1907, by an Act of the Local Parliament, which provided for a Convocation of all graduates of Universities within the Empire, residing in the Province of Saskatchewan. 413 names were placed upon the register, and in October, 1907, a Senate was elected. Classes in Arts and Science were opened September 28th, 1908. Seventy students were enrolled with a Faculty made up of the President and four professors.

The corner stone of the first building was laid in 1910. The College of Agriculture and School of Engineering were opened in 1912, the School of Law, 1913, and in 1914 a School of Pharmacy was started.

Affiliated with the University are the Anglican School, Emmanuel College, the Presbyterian College, Normal School, and various other local associations.

The University buildings stand out alone on the prairie opposite the city, on the other bank of the river. The grounds are unadorned by trees or hedges. A State University of a great prairie province; its splendid stone buildings set in dignified stateliness in the midst of a wide Campus, and with its huge farm stretching away in the distance, it is a fitting symbol of the things Saskatchewan stands for: Permanence, Independence, and Breadth of Outlook.

The University Acts by which these two new colleges have been created provide that they shall be non-sectarian, and in the framing of the courses of instruction there has been a careful regard for the religious liberties of the student. In each of them there are well organized Christian Associations, for young men and women, which in each case have the support and encouragement of Presidents who are heartily in sympathy with their work.

One of the finest things about these two new colleges is the spirit of democracy that prevails, as between Professors and students. There is no snobishness among the students, most of them have come from Western homes. In many there is the blood of the pioneer. The West breeds big men and fearless men, and on more than one occasion I have noticed that the Western student takes a more vital interest in social welfare, political problems, is freer in his thinking, and more advanced in his ideas, than his conservative brother in the East.

E. A. C.

PHYRNE AND FRANKENSTEIN.

My Dear Phyrne—I am not going to answer your letter on Socialism at least, not just now. I must spend a few days in the library first. After reading your allusion to Liebknecht and his "wonderful attitude," I concluded that the said Liebknecht must be an actor, until, talking it over with a classmate, I discovered my mistake. . . . Yes, you are right; my education has been sadly neglected; I haven't even read the "Confessions of Maria Monk."

Instead of discussing Socialism, of which our readers must be tired, I will tell you about myself, after the manner of our friends Rosaline and Marguerite. Yesterday I had a brilliant idea. You know, perhaps, that I am a musician; at least, I sometimes play Chopin's "Funeral March" with one finger. Now the thought occurred to me: "Why is there no orchestra practice? Because there is no orchestra. And why is there no orchestra? Because most students cannot play any string or wind instruments." That was good logic, you'll admit. Reasoning thus, with my usual acuteness, I asked myself: "How is this to be remedied?" and straightway formed a plan. The next morning, when the Arts students arrived for the nine o'clock lecture, they found the following notice posted up: "McGILL MEN! ATTENTION! THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE MOUTH ORGAN CLUB AT 4 P.M. IN ROOM 106. ALL WHO HAVE ANY MUSICAL ABILITY ARE REQUESTED TO BE PRESENT. DON'T FORGET TO BRING YOUR MOUTH ORGANS WITH YOU!"

(Signed) FRANKENSTEIN, President.

Now, I am sure you will be surprised when I tell you that not a single student (except myself, of course) showed up, and that consequently there was no meeting. They all seemed to think it was a joke! I suppose the war must be responsible for this indifference to music, and to Art in general.

Have you read the Freshette's letters in the Daily? There is in them a certain freshness which one doesn't expect to find in productions by first year students, and as I read Marguerite's letter I began to feel very much depressed. "Frankenstein," said I to myself, "you'd better retire gracefully. Nobody will look at your stuff after this." If—if it had only been Marguerite! But—MARGUERITE!

Seriously, my dear Phyrne, I think it is better to bring our correspondence to an end. The readers of the Daily do not appreciate Phyrne's work—her graceful style, which sounds like Addison mixed with Washington Irving, her wide knowledge, and her delicate humour.

Good-bye!

FRANKENSTEIN.

MEMBER OF LAW '13 WEDDED YESTERDAY

Lieut. Michael T. Burke Married Miss Hilda McGillis, of Westmount.

The marriage of Miss Hilda McGillis, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McGillis, Westmount, to Lieut. Michael T. Burke, Law '13, son of Mrs. G. E. Hall, was solemnized at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Leo's Church, which was prettily decorated for the wedding with white flowers and greenery. The Rev. Father Gauthier, assisted by the Rev. Father James Bourne, of Philadelphia, officiated at the ceremony, which was fully choral. Miss Laura McCaffrey sang Gounod's "Ave Maria" and "Hear Us, Father," and Emile Taranto played the violin solo, "Meditation," from "Thais." The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an ivory Duchess satin and tulle gown, with Limerick lace veil, caught with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses. She was attended by Miss Gwendolen Burke, who was gowned in pink taffeta, with touches of ermine, and by Miss Leslie Jean Meakins, wearing a gown of blue taffeta, with ermine. They both wore black picture hats and carried sunset roses.

Capt. G. E. Hall acted as best man, and the ushers were Lieut. W. Kavanagh, and Mr. Edward Russell, formerly of the 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment. Mrs. McGillis, mother of the bride, was attired in pompadour silk, with corsage bouquet of pink roses and lilies of the valley, and a black hat.

Mrs. Hall, mother of the bridegroom, wore burgundy satin and embroidered crepe de chine, with corsage bouquet of orchids, and lilies of the valley, and a black hat. At the conclusion of the service there was a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 4833 Western Avenue, where rose-colored and pale yellow chrysanthemums, with palms and ferns, formed the decorations. Later Lieut. and Mrs. Burke left for a trip to New York, the bride travelling in a navy blue broadcloth costume, with white fox fur and a black hat.

The guests present from a distance were the bride's sister, Mrs. H. B. Cook, of Wallingford, Vt.; Mrs. G. R. Mallory, Mrs. H. Foster Chaffee, and Mrs. J. C. Carroll, of Brockville, Ont.

The department of extension of the University of Texas is planning to offer a group study course in wireless telegraphy and to offer help with instruments and lectures. The scheme will be given a test with a group of enthusiasts at Corpus Christi this session.

UNION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Union House Committee, at its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, devoted its attention solely to routine business. It was reported that the sale of tickets for the informal dance to be held on December 10 was proceeding in a satisfactory manner.

The University of Louisiana is the proprietor of a model dairy, which is self-supporting. It is used by the classes in dairying. Dairy products are manufactured daily and sold direct to consumers.

"THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR."



TOM WISE AS FALSTAFF.

Since Thomas Wise made his sensational hit as Falstaff at the Criterion Theatre, New York, last April, it has become the unanimous opinion of all the critics who have viewed the performance of this renowned actor and his co-stars, Constance Collier and Isabel Irving, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," that no present-day farce surpasses this comedy of Shakespeare's in fun and speed of action. It has been the greatest tribute to the perpetual modernity of the immortal bard, and the engagement of this splendid group of players at the Princess Theatre, beginning December 4th, promises to be an event of popular appeal as well as a rare treat for the devoted followers of the best in drama.

That Shakespeare wrote a comedy for laughing purposes only is not realized by all. It was a whim of Queen Elizabeth's that a play be built around the character of the jovial, portly Falstaff that she had so much admired in "Henry IV." So to please his queen, Shakespeare undertook to depict a fat man in love, a theme that could be treated in no way but a humorous one. The adventures of the amorous fat knight who sends the same love letter to two bright and mischievous wives of Windsor, and their pranks with him in order to tease their jealous husbands, forms one of the most amusing situations conceivable. The play is easily one of the most entertaining from the pen of the great dramatist, and is as timely to-day as it was three hundred years ago.

"The greatest Falstaff of all times," Tom Wise has been pronounced by every critic who has seen his per-

formance in this new production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." He took sceptical New York by storm when, with but three days' rehearsals he appeared at the Criterion Theatre when James Hackett was taken ill just before the production was to be presented there last spring.

Of no less importance to the fun making which is the distinguishing feature of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," is the acting of Miss Collier as Mistress Ford, and Isabel Irving as Mistress Page. The former had already won her laurels in the role as leading lady for Sir Herbert Tree, both in London and New York, and Miss Irving has brought such uncton, and so delicate a touch to the interpretation to the part of Mistress Page as to win for herself a leading place as an American comedienne.

Nor has the producer rested satisfied with such excellent players at the head of the cast. He has assured himself that every word of laughter bears its full worth by securing a personnel for the company which in itself is a splendid guarantee of a memorable production. W. Lawson Butt, famed for his many appearances in various Shakespearean roles, and in Shaw plays, is Ford; Aurlile Lee, leading support of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, is Dame Quickly; Gordon Hurley, of many seasons' experience with Mantell, is Page; Vera Fuller Mellish, the talented and beautiful daughter of Fuller Mellish, is Anne Page; and Alexander Onslow Fenton, The scenery is designed by Joseph Physloc, for many years scenic artist to Richard Mansfield.

The scenery is designed by Joseph Physloc, for many years scenic artist to Richard Mansfield.

PROGRESS OF RUSSIANS HAS BEEN WONDERFUL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

were discounted and unable to lead any nationalist movement. It was the Empress Catherine II. who conceived the idea of partitioning Poland. Owing to the jealousy of Prussia and Austria, three arrangements were necessary before the country was finally divided between the three countries. Thus Russia was able to reunite to her Empire the so-called White Russia, and rounded out her territories.

The other direction in which Russia has expanded has been at the expense of Turkey. Since 1863 the great power of the Turkish Islamic movement had been on the wane, and the European nations were beginning a policy of reconquest when Peter the Great, in 1699, determined to embark on a policy of aggrandisement at the expense of Turkey. Russia had no outlets to the sea open all the year round, and Peter began a march southward to the Black Sea. A series of wars from 1699 to 1736 enabled Russia to obtain a foothold to the south. From 1736-39 the struggle continued. Turkey had possession of the mouths of five of Russia's greatest rivers. France interfered, and was forced to see one of her allies, Poland, dismembered as a ransom for Turkey. Catherine II, not content with her work in Poland, proposed a similar treatment of Turkey, which was blocked by the unnatural objection of the Sultan.

During the Napoleonic wars Russia made further progress at the expense of Turkey. By this time several of the Turkish provinces, such as Greece and Serbia, were in rebellion. Till the middle of the 18th century the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire seemed always a possibility, and was only prevented by the jealousy of the Great Powers. In 1829 the Treaty of Adrianople opened the Dardanelles to the nations of the world.

In 1831 Mehmet Ali, leader of the Turkish forces in Egypt, rebelled, and conquered Syria. At this point he was stopped by the intervention of Russia and England. Russia improved the opportunity of forcing the Sultan to close the Dardanelles to hostile ships when Russia was at war. This action was resented by the other Powers, who in 1839 came to an agreement whereby the Dardanelles were to be open. Mehmet Ali, ruler of Egypt, and Turkey to be protected by the entire concert. The Czar of Russia tried to upset this ruling by pitting France against England, but without effect.

In 1841 the first phase of the Near Eastern question was ended by the settlement of the Straits. The Dardanelles were declared open to vessels of all the nations. Mehmet Ali was formally guaranteed by all the Powers. Yet this settlement was not final, for in it can be seen the germs of the Crimean War.

At the conclusion of the papers, Dr. Fryer opened the discussion. He complimented both the speakers on the papers of unusual merit which they had presented. Mr. Tartack, a native of Odessa, was introduced, and spoke to the meeting on the different phases of Russian life. The insight thus given into the life of

our great ally was considered a rare treat by the members of the Society.

LITERARY CAUSERIE.

(Continued.)

As a contribution to the philosophy of education, to which it professes only to be an introduction, Professor Dewey's book must attract the attention of all thinkers interested in the future of education. His philosophical works are known outside his own country, as no doubt are the works of Professor MacCunn and Professor Campana, whose views make for an educational idealism of practical value. These writers stand for the encouragement and guidance of those tendencies which are striving for the attainment of a fuller expression, a higher aim, a more perfect accomplishment; and at a time when the future of education hangs in the balance, the appearance of such works as theirs has a twofold value. They inculcate sound methods of thought, because they are written by men of imagination who are able to draw sufficient conclusions even from indifferent premises, and who perceive the twofold relation of the school to society.

Highest achievements, however, only too often fall short of hopes, and it is still a long way from the attainment of such comprehensive results as those outlined in Milton's description of a complete education as "one that fits a man justly, skillfully and magnanimously to fulfill all his duties," whether they be public or private. Certainly the vision of its accomplishment is brought nearer by pursuing the higher ideals presented. There is encouragement to hope for the attainment of a fuller measure of the perfect education which has been described as "one which offered a never-ending general development as a basis for an infinite variety of special excellencies."

The final answer, if there is a final answer, to the innumerable questions besetting education is not, of course, to be found in any one book, or for that matter in any collection of books upon the subject; but the pathway to the answer is certainly opening out, and the pursuit of it, in order to grasp the full significance of the ideals, whether of the past or the present, is made the more attractive and encouraging by the charm with which the pathway is indicated. Of the numerous experiments which have marked the so-called progress of education some have been frank failures because of their narrowness. Some at least have cleared the decks by showing the direction in which the educational wayfarer should not travel; and if the right path to pursue has not been generally learnt, it counts for gain if the roadway to avoid in the search for mental development has been discovered.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

The Conservatorium of Music will give an Orchestral Concert in the Royal Victoria College on Thursday evening, December 7th. A large number of invitations have been issued, and it is expected that a large number will be present to hear the Conservatorium orchestra, which bears an enviable reputation.

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MCGILL GRAD, RHODES SCHOLAR, IS KILLED

Lieut. J. L. Godwin Killed, and Pte. Jones, of Macdonald, Reported Wounded.

Lieut. Arthur John Motyer, Scd. '11, serving with a British artillery unit, was reported killed in action yesterday. Lieut. Motyer went overseas as a gunner in the 5th Battery of the First Canadian Brigade of Canadian artillery when the First Canadian Division was sent to England. After a year and a half at the front, he returned to England to qualify for his commission, and it was shortly after he went back to the firing line with the British unit that he was killed. Lieut. Motyer was a student and an athlete of the highest standing. He was graduated from the University of Mount Allison in 1905, and entered McGill following the completion of his course at the Sackville Institution. He was Rhodes Scholar from Bermuda and was employed by the Canadian Westinghouse Company in Hamilton previous to enlistment. In his senior year at Mount Allison, says the Argosy, Lieut. Motyer captained the famous team of 1905.

Lieut. John L. Godwin.

Lieut. John Lockhart Godwin, past student, was killed in action some time ago, while fighting with the Canadian artillery in France. Lieut. Godwin, before enlisting, was a member of the clerical staff of the House of Commons at Ottawa, and had been recommended for the receipt of the Military Cross. He was a son of C. A. Magrath, Ottawa.

Pte. Arthur R. Jones.

Arthur Jones, 80 Somerville Ave., Westmount, has received official word that his son, Pte. Arthur Reginald Jones, Agri. '17, who enlisted with the First University Company, P. P. C. L. I., has been slightly wounded by gunshot in the left arm. No other particulars have been received. Pte. Jones was 21 years of age on November 20, and attended Westmount Academy before he registered at Macdonald College in the fall of 1913. He was in his second year at Macdonald, when he enlisted in the spring of 1915, with the First University Company. W. N. Jones, Agri. '18, Macdonald College representative of McGill Daily, is a brother.

R. V. C. BASKETBALL IS MUCH IMPROVED

Junior-Soph. Game Caused Much Excitement—Seniors Win From Freshies.

Yesterday the third series of inter-year basketball games was played off in the R. V. C. gymnasium. The Seniors and Freshies took the field first, and the play was fast and furious. The combination of both teams was excellent, and there was very little fouling. The forwards on both sides made some very spectacular throws, and the score kept very even right along. At the end of the first half it stood 18-13 in the Seniors' favour.

The Juniors and Sophomores then played. This game was also an interesting one to watch, though not as fast as the first, and the teams were not quite as evenly matched. At half time the score was 10-4 in the Sophomores' favour.

During the second half the excitement of the spectators rose to fever pitch. The ball passed up the field and down again several times before either side scored a goal. Then the Seniors scored two points, and the Freshies followed suit.

The teams continued to score evenly and to keep cool until time was called. The score then stood 27-22 in favour of the Seniors.

The Juniors and Sophs. then took the field again, and the Juniors played up considerably, and showed good team work. However the final score stood 30-22 in favour of the Sophs.

The play exhibited in the gymnasium yesterday was far the best seen there this season, and, indeed, for several seasons. It was unusually fast, and a good sportsmanlike spirit was shown throughout. In the Senior-Freshie game there were only two double fouls.

DELTA SIGMA IS VERY "DELIGHTFUL"

Classes Each Gave a Play—All Were Well Acted and Received.

The meeting of the Delta Sigma Society which took place yesterday afternoon, was a very great success, if we may judge by the applause, and a happy-looking audience. A short performance was given by members of each class, beginning with the Seniors, and so on down through the four years, each year endeavouring to furnish the greatest entertainment.

When the curtain was first drawn, a photographer's studio was shown, furnished with the usual mahogany chair, rubber plant, and oil painting. Two men (Misses Price and Patten), truly artistic in appearance, were standing there, one engaged in a conversation over the telephone with a lady who desired to make an appointment for her twins. The latter put in an appearance later, but in the meanwhile a number of very amusing characters came to fulfill their appointments. First came a newly-wedded couple (Misses Elliott and Jackson), the bride strapping and resplendent, on her arm the tiny groom, immaculate in his dress suit and silk hat. The proper posing of such a curiously-matched pair was of course extremely amusing. Next appeared a soldier in khaki (Miss Greenwood), of military bearing, and dignity suited to her cloth. There followed an elderly couple from the country (Misses Fletcher and Symons), who insisted on paying part of their fee in turkeys and potatoes. Next in order was a sedate and frigid college girl in cap and gown (Miss Melvin), whose pose the artists endeavoured to make "intellectual", with very laughable results.

A family group then appeared, hustled along by the father, who was accidentally found to bear a very marked resemblance to a member of the McGill faculty, whose much-enjoyed wit has never, we hope, had such a reprimand as that which one of these lively youngsters paid to his father in this studio: "Don't try to be humorous, Pa."

Miss Bertha Hosang then appeared in a Chinese costume, and a very pretty scene took place—Miss Hosang speaking in the Chinese language. The irrepressible twins who followed were very amusing indeed.

The Juniors then gave an original Shakespearean play, which included the best-known of the poet's heroes and heroines, Hamlet, and Henry VIII (played by Miss Fowler and Miss MacLaren who were the authors of the play), also Shylock, Ophelia, Lady Macbeth, Juliet, and a page. The speeches were all those of Shakespeare, but chosen to suit the occasion; several clever and amusing scenes took place, and a very pretty musical danced, which ended with a duel that left the King and Lady Macbeth alone living.

The Sophomores then gave a very interesting and lively performance—a skit really on some of the films seen at the movies of to-day,—having a fair and languid heroine, a bloodthirsty villain, murderous Indians, and a faithful lover, who dashes up just in time to save the heroine from the burning stake. The whole was shown as in the rehearsal of a moving picture company, and was much enjoyed.

Members of the Freshmen Class then presented a scene at the River Styx, where numerous well-known characters of history and fiction were gathered to pay toll to the ferryman, Charon. The costumes and impersonations were exceptionally good, especially those of Napoleon, Friday, Uriah Heap, Bluebeard, Topsy, Alice in Wonderland, and many others.

All present seemed to have enjoyed the afternoon's entertainment exceedingly, and many complimentary remarks were made concerning the various selections given.

Thirteen men may be expelled from the University of Washington, and Coach Gilmour Dobie, for nine years the peerless coach of Washington's championship football teams, may be dismissed from the employ of the A. S. U. W. as the result of the decision of the football men when they voted in secret by a majority of thirteen to ten to remain away from practice.

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While the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

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The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the college takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.



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TENNIS CLUB HELD ANNUAL ELECTIONS

Hoped That Intercollegiate Tennis Will be Revived This Coming Year.

The annual meeting of the McGill Tennis Club, was held in Room B, Strathcona Hall, yesterday afternoon, there being a representative number of men present.

A. E. Branch presided.

The minutes of the last regular meeting having been read and approved, the President called for nominations for the officers of the Tennis Club for the coming year.

The elections resulted as follows: Hon. President: W. J. Harshaw. Vice-Pres.: A. E. Branch. Sec-Treas.: F. L. Poulin.

Executive Committee: M. McLean, Young, Cunningham, Hornbeck and Newsome.

The opinion of the meeting favored the playing of a Spring Tournament, and it was decided that the schedule of said tournament be posted in the principal University Buildings.

It was the unanimous opinion of the members that proper repairs to the dressing room be made, and to the wire fencing about the courts, and that this matter be brought to the attention of the Athletic Association.

The advisability of changing the present courts was discussed at length, but owing to the existing circumstances, it was thought best not to press this matter too strenuously.

Although the Intercollegiate Tennis League was abandoned a year ago, and consequently a lack of interest was manifested with regard to tennis matters about college, the present executive hope to revive this to its fullest extent, and if possible to reorganize for an intercollegiate meet next season.

Before the meeting adjourned, W. J. Harshaw, the newly elected Hon. President, moved a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring Executive, and complimented every member upon his efforts to make the Tennis Club the flourishing organization it represents.

NEWS FROM GRAD. OVERSEAS.

Lieut. J. D. Armstrong, Sci. '12, with the Canadian Engineers in France, writes to McGill Daily to the effect that Lieut. G. M. Taylor, Sci. '14, has joined his field company, and two of the members of the company, Lieut. John Forbes, Sci. '08, and Lieut. Alex. Haultain, Sci. '10, have been invalided to England through wounds.

HOCKEY SQUAD.

A full attendance of the hockey squad is requested to-morrow afternoon at 5.15 p.m., at the Central Y. M. C. A., as it will be the last work-out in the gymnasium before taking the ice.

The first practice will take place at the Arena next Wednesday afternoon, from six to seven. As the first game is scheduled for the 18th of December, there should be no absences from practice.

LT. H. McDIARMID
MEDICALLY UNFIT

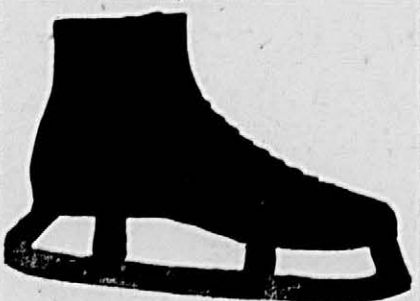
Was With R. N. A. S., and Received Discharge as Result of Accident.

Discharged as medically unfit after several months' patrol duty on the south coast of England, Flight-Lieut. Neil McDiarmid, a former McGill student of the class of Arts '17, was in the city last night en route to his home in Victoria, B.C., after a series of adventures in the air chasing German invading aircraft, and submarines operating off the coast. Flight-Lieut. McDiarmid has been some months in a Naval hospital in England as a result of a fall from his machine last February when he was engaged in patrol work.

He enlisted a year ago in the Royal Naval Air Service, and after further training in England was sent to the south coast. He had a number of interesting stories to tell of his adventures, and on one occasion dropped bombs on a German submarine, but without effect. He spoke of meeting Capt. F. C. Hanington, Sci. '17, in London, and also of the fine treatment which he received in hospital, where he was visited by Colonel J. George Adams professor of Pathology.

At the University of Minnesota last week one hundred and ninety-seven girls out of two hundred questioned replied that they did not approve of bow ties for men. The opinion of most of the women on the matter of men's haberdashery was expressed clearly in the query of one. She said, "Isn't it awful to be able to see where their collars fasten on to their shirts?"

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PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ANNUAL.

For the convenience of the Juniors who have to have their pictures taken, it should be noted that no appointment is necessary with the photographer. Mr. Gordon will take the photograph at any time the students wish to go down. The students are strongly advised to try and have their sittings in daylight, as a much better picture can be secured. The best time for the average student to go is between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and 1 to 2 in the afternoon. As it only takes about five minutes to make a sitting, no one need worry about it taking too much time. The students are requested to try and go down at the time specified for their Faculty. This arrangement will prevent overcrowding, and ensure better results. Those students who are having their photographs taken at studios other than Gordon's, are requested to get a Half Cabinet size picture, finished in black and white. This is necessary in order to have all the photographs uniform.

DR. HICKSON GIVES ADDRESS ON PESSIMISM

Schopenhauer's Life and Philosophical Thought Outlined in Detail.

PRAGMATISM DISCUSSED.

Differences of Opinion Cause Much Discussion From Budding Philosophers.

A most successful meeting of the Philosophical Society took place last night at Strathcona Hall, before a large attendance of members, as well as a few philosophical students from the R. V. C. The first business transacted was the election of a vice-president, which resulted in the appointment of R. J. Clarke to the position. There was some discussion as to the day most suitable for holding the meetings, and also with regard to open meetings. Both matters were left to the decision of the executive.

At the conclusion of the business part of the meeting, the chairman, Mr. B. Benjamin, called upon Dr. Hickson to address the meeting on the subject of "Pessimism," with special reference to Schopenhauer. The speaker said in part that pessimism was the original element in Schopenhauer's philosophy. On all sides Schopenhauer sees disorder and imperfections. The life of the great majority is a weary longing; the same things happen again and again. We see everywhere the success of wrong, the reward of unworthiness, merit pushed aside. There is a ceaseless undoing all about us; earthquakes, wars, and many other things contribute in great measure to this state.

Where it shows that our civilization is wrong, Pessimism is all right; but when we are told that we cannot progress, that the world must retain its imperfections and defects, it is certainly undesirable. Schopenhauer's Pessimism requires the denial of his theory, since history means change, and change may and does bring about progress.

Schopenhauer says that all action comes from want or need; he disregards that which comes from stored-up energy and productive ideas.

There are various kinds of pessimism. There is that kind which is exemplified in the character of Hamlet, noble and exalted. "Life is not what it seemed to be." There are some who are pessimistic because of their pursuit after pleasure, and on account of their idea that pain outweighs pleasure; pain is lasting, but pleasure fleeting.

Has pessimism an enduring effect on the character? That of Schopenhauer probably has. There may be a stimulating sort, e.g., that of Ibsen, Carlyle, and Nietzsche, where it is shown that mankind is in a bad condition, but can be improved.

After Dr. Hickson had finished, Dr. Caldwell, who has written an interesting and admirable work on Schopenhauer, complimented him on his address, and commented on several of the points brought up. Pragmatism, which constituted a necessary excursus in the speaker's address, came up for rather a lengthy discussion. Various other matters were treated from different points of view, by the various members present, in whom a deep interest in the subject had been aroused.

Mr. Schwartz was entirely opposed to Schopenhauer's thorough-going Pessimism, and tended rather to go to the opposite extreme. Mr. Myerson criticized the former speaker in a penetrating manner, and gave some interesting views on the subject. The chairman then pointed out, in opposition to some of the discussion with regard to Pragmatism in the Theory of Knowledge, that the doctrine of Values had nothing to do with a Theory of Knowledge and Reality. Others who took part in the discussion were Messrs. Clarke, Mergler, Levy and Klineberg. Afterwards Dr. Hickson answered the various questions, and cleared up all points of doubt that had been raised. After some closing remarks by the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

Managers and editors of college papers in the State of Colorado met in conference last week in the office of the Colorado Tiger. The session was devoted to a general discussion of the outlook for college journalism in the state, with especial attention paid to the manner of selecting editorial and executive heads of the various publications.

The executive committee of the athletic association of the University of Nevada is considering the abolition of all athletics for one year, due to the lack of financial support by the undergraduates.

LIEUT. R. A. FRASER IS BACK AT FRONT

Former Member of Arts '15, With the 165th Canadian Siege Battery.

Writing from France, Lieut. R. A. Fraser, Arts '15, who enlisted in the C. F. A., originally as a non-commissioned officer, was transferred with a commission to the R. F. A., and served in command of a trench mortar battery through the beginning of the Somme drive, and now is back with the C. F. A. with a commission, says:

"You will probably be surprised to hear that I am back with the Canadians again in the 165th Canadian Siege Battery, B.E.F. I was lucky enough to get transferred back a couple of months ago. After a three and a half week's spell in Blighty I came out again with this new battery. It was formed out of reserves in England, and I tell you they are a dandy lot. The Major comes from Halifax, but two of the subs., besides myself, come from Montreal, namely Frank May and Laurie Gass. "I tell you it was a treat to get back to the Canucks and see all the old friends again; that is, those who are left, for a good few have 'gone West.' I have seen a good many of the boys. Mel Taylor came along and looked me up this evening. He came out with a draft to the Engineers very recently. I believe Len Rainboth is somewhere about, but have not run across him yet. I have seen Pee Corbett, Al Heron, Harry Daubney and Billy Nicholson. Harry has since been wounded, I understand, and no doubt he is in Blighty again. "Nick" has a commission now in a motor machine gun battery.

"On my way out I saw Harry Beatty, Tommy Williams, and Montgomery at Shorncliffe. They all have commissions in the C. F. A. Don Fepler is also with them, but was away on leave, so I did not see him. I heard Al Heron was going back to England shortly for a commission in the infantry. Jim McCall and Ross Laing are in England with commissions. I met Clement Holden the other day, and he told me that poor old El Scott had been killed.

"My last five months with the R. F. A. were spent in the charming precincts of a trench mortar battery. I was all through the commencement of the Big Push in July in the latter capacity, and believe me, I had quite a time, but came through without a scratch."

SECOND YEAR SURVEYING.

The following list of those who have passed the sessional examination in Surveying Fieldwork of the second year has been issued by the Faculty of Applied Science:

Class I.—Anderson, A. G.; Watson; Fowler.

Class II.—Bishop, Farmer, Heeney, McCallan; Walsh, Edward, Proudfoot, Wheeler, Keane, Mittra, Thompson, T. C.; Dickson, Code, Doran, Tounsan, Bournour, Dyer, Brennan, H. J.; Tison, Walker, Wells, Beach, Desy, Lamontagne.

Class III.—Anderson, C. E.; Brennan, J. H.; Whelan, Starke.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM.

Passed:—Kent.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.

The following list of those who passed in the supplemental examination in Mechanical Drawing has also been issued:

First Year—Levitt, Proudfoot, Second Year—Pelletier.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Athletic Association is called for 5 o'clock in McGill Union to-day. As there is important business to come before the meeting, all members are requested to attend.

WHY MEN FAIL.

"I am more powerful than the combined armies of the world. "I have destroyed more men than all the wars of the world. "I am more deadly than bullets and I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest of siege guns. "I spare no one and I find my victims among the rich and poor alike, the young and the old, the strong and the weak—widows and orphans know me.

"I loom up in such proportions that I cast my shadow over every field of labor, from the turning of a grindstone to the moving of a railway train.

"I massacre thousands upon thousands of wage earners in a year.

"I am relentless. I am everywhere. In the home, on the street, in the factory; at railroad crossings, and on the sea.

"I bring sickness, degradation and death, yet few seek to avoid me.

"I destroy, crush and maim, yet I give nothing."

"I AM CARELESSNESS."

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The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.
First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of the certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

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The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.

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